

# **Data Resource Guide Fiscal Year 2006**

## **The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice**

Commonwealth of Virginia

Barry R. Green, Director

December 2006

This project was supported by Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Grant 2003-JB-BX-0054 (67702), with funds made available to Virginia from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of DCJS or the U.S. Department of Justice.

# Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

## RESEARCH AND EVALUATION SECTION

### PROJECT LEADERS

W. Stephen Pullen  
Lynette B. Greenfield  
Tripti Gangal  
Susan M. Nicely

### PROJECT STAFF

Jared Miller  
Fang Qian  
Marci L. Stables  
Lindsey P. Ellett  
L. Marci Wharton

### LAYOUT DESIGN

Susan M. Nicely

The DJJ Research and Evaluation Section would like to thank everyone who contributed to this document. Our appreciation goes to the members of the agency who contributed a wealth of information with special thanks to: Ed Holmes, Marilyn Miller, Scott Reiner, and George Wakefield. We would also like to thank Ed Cutchins, Laura Daniel, Laurel Marks, Anne Wilmoth, and the agencies for which they work. We are especially grateful to the CSU staff who helped to gather the data necessary to complete the *Data Resource Guide* on schedule.

## Table of Contents

### INTRODUCTION

A Word from the Director .....	v
Terms and Concepts .....	vi

### SECTION I: AN OVERVIEW OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Introduction to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) .....	3
Organizational Chart .....	4
Agency Organization, Vision, and Guiding Principles .....	5
Board of Juvenile Justice .....	6
DJJ Historical Timeline .....	7
Virginia's Juvenile Justice System Flowchart .....	10
DJJ Operating Expenditures .....	12
DJJ Training Unit .....	13

### SECTION II: COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Introduction to Community Programs .....	17
Court Service Units (CSU) .....	20
Court Service Unit Trends .....	92
Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) .....	93
Detention Homes .....	97
Halfway Houses .....	150

### SECTION III: COMMITMENT TO THE STATE

Introduction to Institutional Programs .....	155
Virginia Wilderness Institute (VWI) .....	163
Chesapeake Community Placement Program (CPP) .....	164
Shenandoah Community Placement Program (CPP) .....	165
Juvenile Correctional Centers (JCC) .....	166

### SECTION IV: REOFFENSE RATES

Measuring Reoffense Rates .....	181
Reoffense Rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements .....	183
Reoffense Rates for Agency Programs and Commitment Alternatives .....	189

### SECTION V: APPENDICES

Appendix A: CSU Staffing as of June 30, 2006 .....	193
Appendix B: JCC Staffing as of June 30, 2006 .....	194
Appendix C: JCC Expenditures, FY 2006 .....	194
Appendix D: Facility Classifications and Guidelines for Placement, FY 2006 .....	195
Appendix E: Length of Stay (LOS) Guidelines .....	196
Appendix F: Initial Classification Custody Designation Form .....	197
Appendix G: Reclassification Form .....	198
Appendix H: Risk Assessment Instrument .....	200
Appendix I: Miscellaneous/Other Offenses .....	202
Appendix J: Code of Virginia Citations Pertaining to DJJ .....	202
Appendix K: Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI) .....	204
Appendix L: Census Information .....	206

### DJJ STATISTICAL SUMMARY

FY 2006 Statistical Summary Information Sheet (pullout) .....	207
---	-----



## A Word from the Director...

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) published the first Data Resource Guide in 2001. Since that time it has become a key source of information for those who work with juveniles in the Commonwealth. You will find descriptions of the agency and the programs it operates and funds, demographics and other data on court involved young people, and a wealth of information on how we do our jobs. It also provides an overview of the resources appropriated to us and how we utilized them.

The information in this Guide is used to assess needs for both the Commonwealth as a whole and for specific localities, and allows us to determine whether programs we operate are making a difference in the lives of the juveniles with whom we work.

Much more work goes into putting a document like this together than simply manipulating information in a database. The information is generated through staff interactions with juveniles and the courts, as well as assessments completed by a number of professionals. Entering and verifying the data is time consuming. However, if we are to make good decisions about what needs have to be met, and the best means for addressing those needs, then we need the best information available.



Barry R. Green

Improvements to public safety and treatment are expensive, but DJJ is committed to utilizing the most cost effective means reasonable. We have an obligation to deliver quality services that make a difference, measure the results of what we do, and to improve on those results whenever possible. Reliable data tells us where we need to make changes or modify strategies. I hope that as you look through this Guide you will come away with the sense that while the problems faced in our Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts are serious, we are finding better ways to deal with them.

DJJ staff are professionals who care about their communities and the young people who live in them. Whether those staff work in community settings, juvenile correctional centers, or support services, we need to recognize what they do and the dedication they show every day in their jobs. We also need to acknowledge the many employees in locally operated programs who are integral parts of Virginia's system of care and security. When we do our jobs well, what we do is invisible to most of our citizens. It is often only when a young person does something bad that the public becomes aware of what we face every day. This Guide helps to shed light on both the issues we face, and the good that is accomplished.

It is important to acknowledge and thank the Department of Criminal Justice Services and our federal partners at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the grant funding and assistance that allowed us to publish this Guide. I would also like to recognize the staff of our Research and Evaluation Section who put this document together and who provide the analysis needed to make reasoned programmatic decisions.

I hope that you will take a moment to complete the enclosed survey and thank you for your interest in the young people who are Virginia's future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barry R. Green".

Director

## Terms and Concepts

**Adjudicatory Hearing:** a hearing on merits where innocence or guilt is determined. Witnesses and testimony are presented, similar to a trial.

**Behavioral Services Unit (BSU):** located in the juvenile correctional centers (JCCs) and at the Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC). In addition to traditional psychological evaluations and individual and group therapy, BSU currently operates Sex Offender Treatment programs in several JCCs, and oversees substance abuse treatment services. Staff consists of psychologists, clinical social workers, and clerical support.

**Blended Sentence:** the sentencing option of combining a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence for a juvenile convicted as an adult in Circuit Court. For a juvenile convicted of a violent juvenile felony in Circuit Court, *COV* §16.1-272 allows the Circuit Court to impose an adult sentence and allows a portion of that sentence to be served in a juvenile correctional center in accordance with *COV* §16.1-285.1. *COV* §16.1-272 also provides that the adult sentence can be suspended pending successful completion of the juvenile disposition.

**Certification:** a process for transferring a juvenile 14 years of age or older to be tried as an adult in Circuit Court when there is probable cause that the juvenile committed a violent juvenile felony. There are two types: (1) If a juvenile is accused of certain serious felonies, the case will be automatically certified to the Circuit Court if the Juvenile and Domestic Relations judge finds probable cause that the act was committed; (2) If a juvenile is accused of other serious felonies, the case is certified to the Circuit Court if the Commonwealth's Attorney files a motion for a preliminary hearing on probable cause, and the judge finds probable cause. Any juvenile convicted in Circuit Court after certification will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases.

**CHINS:** a Child in Need of Services is a child whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of that child. A Child in Need of Services may also include a child under the age of 14 who presents a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of another person. To meet the definition of CHINS, there must be a clear and substantial danger to the life or health of the child or another person.

**CHINSup:** a Child in Need of Supervision is one who is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable efforts to keep him/her in school. CHINSup may also refer to a child who habitually runs away from his or her family or lawful custodian, or who escapes from a residential care court placement.

**Commitment:** an order by a judge at the dispositional hearing that transfers a delinquent juvenile's legal custody to the Department of

Juvenile Justice (DJJ). To be eligible for commitment, a juvenile must be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors. Depending on the circumstances, the court may commit the juvenile for a determinate or an indeterminate period of time. (See *COV* §16.1-278.8).

**Commitment versus Admission:** a commitment is a court action placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for placement in a JCC or a private secure facility. An admission occurs when a juvenile physically arrives at a facility and is officially entered into the facility's rolls. An admission to RDC may occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is in secure detention). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more than one District Court, prior to admission to RDC). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a fiscal year will be slightly different from the number of admissions to RDC.

**Court Service Unit (CSU):** the Department's major provider of services (intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, counseling, and other related services) within the community.

**Code of Virginia (COV):** legal code of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**Detention:** placement in a secure facility resulting in a loss of physical freedom.

**Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI):** detention screening tool used by CSU intake officers to guide detention decisions using objective criteria. A copy of the DAI is included in Appendix K.

**Detention Hearing:** judicial hearing held within 72 hours of initial custody that determines a youth's proper detention status while awaiting an adjudicatory hearing. The court may subpoena witnesses to assist in determining probable cause. (See *COV* §16.1-250).

**Detention Home:** temporary secure holding facility for serious juvenile offenders awaiting an adjudicatory hearing or placement in a community program. Detention homes may incarcerate juveniles both prior to trial and as a dispositional alternative. A juvenile can be held for no longer than 21-days prior to the adjudicatory hearing without good cause. A juvenile can be held no longer than 30-days following the adjudicatory hearing pending the dispositional hearing. A juvenile can be incarcerated in a post-dispositional program for either up to 30-days or up to 6-months.

**Detention Placements versus Detention Admissions:** a detention placement is based on a decision made by an intake officer or judge to detain a juvenile. A detention admission is when a juvenile enters a facility either through direct placement or through transfer. Therefore, during one detention placement, a juvenile may have several detention admissions.

**Determinate Commitment:** ruling by a judge, pursuant to *COV* §16.1-285.1, who retains control over the commitment time of a juvenile who

committed a serious offense. The judge specifies an exact time period for commitment not to exceed the juvenile's 21st birthday. The juvenile comes under judicial review after a two-year period. If not released, the youth then has an annual hearing before the judge who made the initial commitment.

**Dispositional Hearing:** a hearing in a juvenile case (similar to a sentencing hearing in a criminal court) that determines the proper path for treatment services and sanctions.

**Diversion:** a juvenile offender is diverted out of the official court process, and the case is handled informally. (See *COV* §16.1-260).

**Domestic Relations:** all references to this term include both domestic relations as well as child welfare.

**Fiscal Year:** time period measured for this report as FY 2006 (July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006).

**Group Home:** a program that provides a residential placement in a non-secure environment. Services may include: residential care; group, family, and individual counseling; assessment and anger management; life skills; recreation; educational support; etc. Placements can be pre- or post-dispositional.

**Halfway House:** transitional residential placement for juveniles on parole that provides services such as independent living skills, employment skills, and work experience.

**Indeterminate Commitment:** a ruling by a judge giving the Director of DJJ the authority to determine how long the juvenile will remain committed. There are parameters for this commitment such as the juvenile's 21st birthday, a 36-month statutory maximum length of stay (LOS) for all offenses except murder or manslaughter (*COV* §16.1-285), and DJJ's policy.

**Informal Diversion:** at the time that a complaint is made to an intake officer, the officer must determine whether to act upon the complaint informally or to initiate formal court action. For lesser offenses, the officer may elect informal diversion. With informal diversion, the intake officer's powers are commensurate with those that would be used by the judge. The intake officer must develop a diversion plan that exhausts all community resources including restitution and community service. The juvenile and his/her parents must agree to this plan. Informal supervision is limited to 90 days. (See *COV* §16.1-260).

**Intake Case:** an occurrence of a juvenile being brought before a CSU for one or more alleged violations of law. This process of initial acceptance and screening is used to determine appropriateness of release or referral to formal action via petition. An intake officer at the CSU decides which path the case will follow. One case can involve multiple intake complaints. May be referred to simply as an "intake."

**Intake Complaint:** the specific violation of law that a juvenile is alleged to have committed.

**Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC):** a facility for juveniles committed to state care where juveniles receive 24-hour supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.

**Length of Stay (LOS) Guidelines:** a framework established by the Board of Juvenile Justice, as mandated by law, to determine how long indeterminately committed juveniles will remain in the custody of the Department. Factors that affect a ward's length of stay include the seriousness of the offense, the juvenile's history of offense behavior, the juvenile's behavior while in direct care, and the juvenile's progress toward completing treatment goals. (See Appendix E).

**Parole:** continued supervision and monitoring of an individual after release from commitment in a JCC or a privately contracted facility.

**Petition:** a document filed with the court by the intake officer alleging that a juvenile is delinquent, a child in need of services, supervision, or for domestic purposes and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile.

**Post-disposition (Post-D):** the period of time between the final disposition and final release from supervision.

**Post-dispositional Detention:** the juvenile court's dispositional option of placing a juvenile in a secure local detention facility for up to 30 days or for up to six months. To be eligible for post-dispositional detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed an offense punishable by confinement in a state or local correctional facility as defined in *COV* §53.1-1. Offenses confineable in a local or state correctional facility include felonies and Class 1 and Class 2 misdemeanors. In addition, *COV* §16.1-284.1, §16.1-291, and §16.1-292 provide additional statutory criteria that need to be satisfied prior to placement.

**Post-dispositional Detention with Programs versus Post-dispositional Detention without Programs:** post-dispositional detention with programs involves structured programs of treatment and services given to youth who have been sentenced by a judge. Programs are typically designed for 180 days and are intended to maintain and/or build community ties. Post-dispositional detention without programs involves the sentencing of a juvenile by a judge to a detention facility for short periods of time without full services being provided. (See *COV* §16.1-284.1).

**Pre-disposition (Pre-D):** the period of time from when charges are filed until the court makes a final disposition.

**Pre-disposition Report:** document prepared by a probation officer in preparation for a dispositional hearing that considers the court history of the juvenile, physical or mental examinations, the juvenile's family, and previous contact with other agencies. It assists the court in selecting the most appropriate dispositional sanctions and services.



**Pre-dispositional Detention:** confinement in a secure residential placement while a juvenile is awaiting a court disposition. To be eligible to be detained prior to disposition, the judge, intake officer, or a magistrate must find probable cause establishing that the juvenile committed a Class 1 misdemeanor or a felony. In addition, the juvenile must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to himself. *COV* §16.1-248.1 provides additional circumstances in which a juvenile may be detained.

**Private Provider:** company or non-state entity that is under contract with DJJ to provide direct-care residential beds and treatment services for committed youth.

**Probation:** alternative to commitment that requires a specified level of supervision for juveniles who remain in the community.

**Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC):** location to which committed juveniles are initially sent after the dispositional hearing and preceding placement in a JCC.

**Recidivism:** as defined by DJJ, a recidivist is a person who is found by a court to have committed, after being (a) placed on probation or (b) released from confinement, a delinquent or criminal act other than violation of probation or parole. (See also Reoffending).

**Region:** in order to better manage the use of community resources statewide, the Department divides Virginia into three geographical Regions: Region I (Western), Region II (Northern), and Region III (Eastern). See page 19 for a description of the three Regions.

**Reoffending (Measures of):** three measures used in this document are: (1) **Rearrest**- a petition filed at intake for a new delinquent complaint or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense; (2) **Reconviction**- a guilty adjudication for a delinquent or criminal offense, which is the only measure of reoffending that meets the Department's definition of recidivism; (3) **Reincarceration**- any return to incarceration in a JCC or adult facility after having been previously released from a JCC.

**Risk Assessment Instrument:** tool used to identify juveniles at risk for reoffending. (See Appendix H).

**Serious Juvenile Offender:** a ward who was committed to the Department and given a determinate commitment as a serious offender under *COV* §16.1-285.1.

**Shelter Care:** detainment option that provides non-secure detention. Juvenile is placed in a group home or under foster care with no form of physical imprisonment. (See *COV* §16.1-248.1).

**Status Offense:** an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult. (See also CHINS/CHINSup).

**Temporary Detention:** transfer to a mental health facility from a JCC. This decision is made by a judge following a recommendation from the BSU that treatment for an acute mental health condition is

needed. (See Art. 16 of Ch. 11 of Title 16.1 – Psychiatric Inpatient Treatment of Minors Act).

**Transfer:** a means of moving a case from Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to Circuit Court. Applicable when a juvenile 14 years or older is accused of a felony other than those warranting certification or if the Commonwealth's Attorney decides not to seek certification to Circuit Court and files papers requesting a transfer. In order to transfer a case to the Circuit Court, a transfer hearing must be held during which a judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult and must also examine issues of competency and the juvenile's history. Any juvenile convicted in Circuit Court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases.

**Violent Juvenile Felony:** any of the delinquent acts enumerated in subsection B or C of *COV* §16.1-269.1 when committed by a juvenile 14 years of age or older. The offenses generally fall into the categories of murder, felonious injury by mob, abduction, malicious wounding, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, robbery, carjacking, rape, forcible sodomy, or sexual object penetration. (See *COV* §16.1-228 for definition).

**Waiver:** a request initiated by the juvenile, 14 years or older (and a guardian), prior to the adjudicatory hearing that seeks to waive the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court and have the case transferred to the Circuit Court. (Pursuant to *COV* §16.1-270).

**Ward:** a juvenile that has been committed to the DJJ to serve a sentence.

**Weekender:** a juvenile sentenced by a judge to serve a certain number of days in detention, typically served on weekends. The juvenile remains in school during the week and, typically, enters the detention home Friday after school and remains until Sunday.

## A Note to Readers

This report uses a number of terms and concepts that may be unfamiliar to the reader or may be defined specifically for DJJ. It is strongly recommended that the reader review the information included in the Terms and Concepts section above, as well as the information included in Appendices D, E, and I. A review of this information should assist the reader in understanding the data reported in this *Data Resource Guide*.

Also, readers should note that data reported for prior years in previous editions of this publication may be slightly different from data reported this year. These slight discrepancies are due to data cleaning and information updates that occur throughout the year.



# An Overview of the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

JUVENILE AND  
DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
COURTS

Norfolk Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court



## Introduction to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

To accomplish its Mission, the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides an integrated approach to juvenile justice. We bring together current research and best practices to better understand and modify delinquent behavior, to meet the needs of offenders, victims, and communities, and to manage our activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner.

### A BALANCED APPROACH

DJJ responds to juvenile offenders through a balanced approach that provides: (1) protection of public safety by control of a juvenile's liberty through secure confinement and/or community supervision; (2) a structured system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both institutional and community settings to ensure accountability for the juvenile's actions; and (3) a variety of services and programs that build skills and competencies (e.g., substance abuse treatment, support for academic and vocational education, anger management classes) to enable the juvenile to become a law-abiding member of the community upon release from DJJ's supervision.

### INDIVIDUALIZED, RISK-BASED SERVICES

DJJ is committed to the principle that the greatest impact on juvenile offending can be realized by focusing resources on those juvenile offenders with the highest risk of reoffending and by addressing the individual criminogenic/risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Using a set of research and consensus-based instruments at different decision points within the juvenile justice system, DJJ classifies juveniles into different levels of risk. These points include the initial decision to detain, the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision, and the classification of committed juveniles to guide appropriate placement within the institutional setting. In addition to the matching of the most intensive resources to those juveniles with the highest risk, DJJ recognizes that successful responses to juvenile crime require tailored, individualized responses to the needs of juveniles, families, and communities. The presence of specific risk factors are assessed and addressed in order to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. Issues implicated in juvenile offending include gang involvement, substance abuse, anger management, truancy, and other school-related problems. The application of appropriate social control and sanctioning strategies such as electronic monitoring, urine drug testing, and various levels of supervision are also matched to the juvenile's individualized circumstances. Incentives such as early release from supervision, extended curfew, and tangible rewards such as recreational outings with volunteers are used to reward success and improve the chances of long-term behavior change.

### DATA-DRIVEN MANAGEMENT

Over the past several years, DJJ has greatly enhanced its ability to effectively plan for and manage juveniles, programs, services, and other resources. DJJ designed functional management information systems and used the data generated and reported from these systems to better understand the offender population, activities in relation to those offenders, and

### MISSION OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

*To protect the public through a balanced approach of accountability and comprehensive services that prevent and reduce delinquency through partnerships with families, schools, communities, law enforcement, and others, while providing opportunities for delinquent youth to become responsible and productive citizens.*

methods to become more effective and efficient. The Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) is comprised of modules covering the full range of institutional and community-based activities. DJJ's philosophy is that sound management of public resources and adherence to our core Mission cannot be accomplished without input provided from comprehensive data-based practices.

### COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

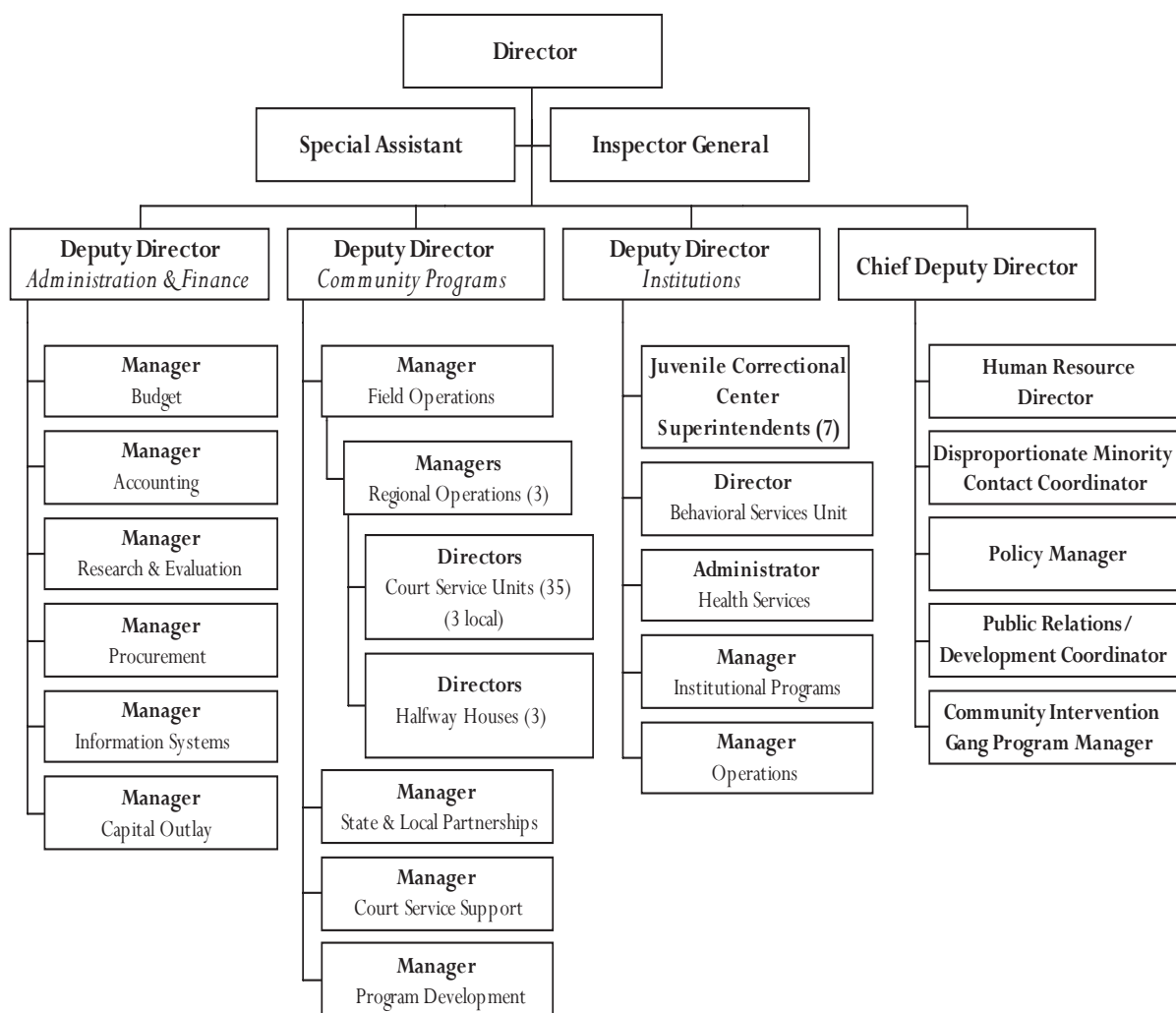
While DJJ has the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative partnerships with state and local agencies and programs, as well as with private sector service providers, are the cornerstone of the DJJ approach. Local governments operate a network of secure detention facilities and an array of services addressing each aspect of the balanced approach. Within each community DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from private providers assists DJJ in meeting the needs of juvenile offenders, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

Through the application of the integrated approach to juvenile justice, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. Through responsible resource management, performance accountability, and sound intervention strategies, DJJ strives to improve and meet the changing demands of juvenile justice practice.



## Organizational Chart

As of JUNE 30, 2006



## Agency Organization

The Department of Juvenile Justice serves the entire Commonwealth by providing support for community programs and services, community supervision and case management, and custody and care of committed juveniles.

The Central Office in Richmond and three Regional Offices in Roanoke, Fairfax, and Hampton coordinate the functions and funding for the court service units, community programs, community facilities, state facilities, volunteers, and private providers.

Administered by the Director, agency functions are divided among the following:

- The Director, Barry Green, oversees the Inspector General Office, the Chief Deputy, and the Deputy Directors.
- The Chief Deputy, Sam Abed, oversees Human Resources, Policy Development, Public Relations, Gang Initiatives, and Disproportionate Minority Contact functions
- The Deputy Director for Administration and Finance, Steve Pullen, manages support functions that include fiscal operations, purchasing, capital outlay, information services, research and evaluation, and budgeting.
- The Deputy Director for Community Programs, Tim Howard, oversees operations that provide community-based services to youth and families. Functionally, this division includes community-based services, probation and parole services, regional offices, court service units, detention, interstate compact, Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA), and diversion efforts.
- The Deputy Director for Institutions, Ed Murray, oversees juvenile correctional center operations that include residential treatment programs and health services for committed youth as well as facility support services including maintenance and food service operations.

## Agency Vision

Successful youth, Strong families, Safe communities

## Core Values

*With our continuum of services, we are committed to . . .*

- All youth and their families are worthy of our best efforts.
- Early and effective interventions to limit youth's further involvement in the juvenile justice system.
- Meeting the individual physical, emotional, and educational needs of youth and reducing their risk of reoffending.
- Safe and secure confinement for those who are a danger to the community.
- Working in partnership with other agencies and localities.
- Recruiting, supporting and maintaining a competent and diverse work force.

## Programs and Services

- Secure Confinement and Rehabilitation
- Intake, Probation and Parole Services
- Community Based Programs
- Pre- and Post-Dispositional Detention
- Residential Rehabilitation Programs
- Administrative Services

## Customers

- General Public
- Juvenile Offenders and Families
- Department of Juvenile Justice Staff
- State Agencies
- Local Governments and Agencies
- Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Courts
- Victims of Crime

## Board of Juvenile Justice

### BIOGRAPHIES

**Kim Downing-** is a licensed clinical social worker, a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers, and is a consultant on juvenile justice programs. Ms. Downing is currently enrolled at Norfolk State University in its School of Social Work Doctoral Program.

**Barbara J. Myers-** appointed to the board in July 2006. Myers is an Associate Professor of Psychology and the Director of Doctoral Development at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. Her current research focuses on two distinct populations: families affected by incarceration and families with an autistic child.

**Aida L. Pacheco-** holds an undergraduate degree in Sociology from Princeton University. She is currently working with the Governor's Senior Advisor on Workforce in Richmond. Active in the community, Pacheco sits on a number of boards, including the Latin Ballet of Virginia.

**Courtney A. Penn-** serves as the Special Assistant to the President at Roanoke College. Active in his community, he also is a trustee of the Roanoke City School Board. Penn is a graduate of Washington & Lee University in Lexington.

**Patricia A. Puritz-** has served as the director of the American Bar Association's Juvenile Justice Center since 1985. Puritz earned her undergraduate degree at the University of Hartford and studied for her Juris Doctor at Antioch School of Law. She lives in Great Falls, Virginia.

**James S. Turpin-** is the director of government relations for the American Subcontracting Association in Alexandria. He has served juvenile justice interests for a number of years in Northern Virginia; one such assignment is through his work as a member of the Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home Commission. Turpin is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington.

**Justin M. Wilson-** appointed to the board in July 2006. He is a Sr. Network Engineer with SMS Data Products Group in Arlington and adjunct faculty at George Washington University. In July 2002 Wilson was appointed by the Governor to serve a four year term on the Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.



Left to right: Back Row: Justin M. Wilson and Courtney A. Penn  
Front Row: Patricia A. Puritz, James S. Turpin, and Barbara J. Myers.  
Not pictured: Kim Downing and Aida L. Pacheco.

## DJJ Historical Timeline

### 1989

- §66-1 creates the Department of Youth Services and schedules separation from the Department of Corrections.

### 1990

- §66-1 is amended. The new agency opens under the name “Department of Youth and Family Services”.

### 1994

- §16.1-269.1 Transfer and Waiver is amended to lower the age at which juveniles can be tried as adults for violent crimes from 15 to 14 years.
- §16.1-285.1 Commitment of Serious Offender Statute stipulates conditions for certification of juvenile as adult for purposes of trial and sentencing and allows court to commit juveniles for a determinate length of time.
- The Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) releases the first study on CSUs.

### 1995

- JLARC releases study on JCCs and Treatment Services.
- §16.1-309.2 establishes the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) to provide funding for local programs and services for low-level juvenile offenders, who are before the court or at intake, and provides community-based services for juveniles and their families, holding the juveniles responsible for their actions.
- Governor Allen forms the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, to develop recommendations for overhauling the Juvenile Justice System.

### 1996

- §66-1 is amended to rename agency to Department of Juvenile Justice.
- Chapter 755 and Chapter 914 of The Acts of the Assembly establish the Juvenile Justice Reform Act.
  - §16.1-269.1 Transfer and Waiver is amended to create provisions for Automatic and Prosecutorial Certification and stipulate preliminary hearings for certification as an adult.
  - §16.1-285 is amended to stipulate that no juvenile committed indeterminately will be held/detained longer than 36 months or go beyond juvenile’s 21st birthday.
  - §16.1-222 - The first phase of the computer automation of the Virginia Juvenile Tracking System begins.
  - renames “Learning Centers” to “Juvenile Correctional Centers”.
  - §66-10.8 establishes Length of Stay (LOS) guidelines for juveniles indeterminately committed to the Department and to make such guidelines available for public comment.
  - §16.1-285.1 Commitment of Serious Offender Statute is amended.
    - court allowed to order parole supervision, but total of commitment and parole time cannot exceed seven years or continue past a juvenile’s 21st birthday.
    - criteria added to determine appropriate placement of committed juveniles.
- Tidewater Environmental Program (TEP) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 12-bed capacity.

### 1997

- Expansion of Beaumont and Bon Air JCCs.
- Kenbridge Youth Development School (KYDS) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 50-bed capacity.

### 1998

- Camp Kenbridge (intermediate sanction boot camp) opens with a 50-bed capacity.
- Virginia Wilderness Institute (VWI) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 32-bed capacity.

### 1999

- Camp Kenbridge expands its capacity from 50 to 100 beds.
- Culpeper JCC is opened with a capacity of 112 beds. This is the first new facility for DJJ since Oak Ridge JCC opened in 1982.
- Culpeper Detention Home, Virginia’s only statewide detention home, is opened with a capacity of 50 beds.

### 2000

- The Objective Classification system is implemented for use in JCCs.
- §16.1-278.7 is amended to modify the minimum age for commitment of a juvenile to DJJ.



## DJJ Historical Timeline (cont.)

### 2000 (cont.)

- §16.1-278.8.14 is amended to modify the criteria for commitment of a juvenile to DJJ to a minimum of four misdemeanor adjudications.
- Barrett JCC wins Award of Excellence from the Virginia Association of Drug and Alcohol Programs for its Substance Abuse Treatment Program.

### 2002

- §16.1-285.1 is amended to expand criteria for court to determinately commit juveniles who have been transferred to and found guilty by a Circuit Court.

### 2003

- Culpeper JCC is converted to a female only facility as of July 1, 2002.
- §16.1-228 is amended to modify the definition of CHINS to include a child “whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of another person”.
- §16.1-250.1 is amended to ensure that notice of a juvenile detention review hearing is given to the probation and parole department at the CSU.
- §16.1-272 and §16.1-285.2 are amended to allow Circuit Court to utilize a blended sentence option.
- Chapter 648 of The Acts of the Assembly delineates power to hire, fire, and transfer CSU personnel. DJJ will hire probation and probation supervisory staff; judiciary will select the CSU director.
- Camp Kenbridge closed in December for state juvenile placements.
- JCC capacity is reduced by 100 beds.

### 2004

- §16.1-275 is amended to remove CHINS from eligibility for 30-day diagnostic evaluation at the Reception and Diagnostic Center.
- §16.1-260 is amended to enhance informal diversion by intake officers.
- §16.1-269.6 and §16.1-296 are amended to expedite appeals from Juvenile Court to Circuit Court.
- §16.1-248.1 is amended to allow probation officers to review placement of juveniles in detention for placement alternatives.
- §16.1-250, §16.1-266, §16.1-267 are amended regarding timing of appointment of counsel for detention hearings in Juvenile Court to ensure that youth has counsel.
- Community Placement Program (CPP) at Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home opens as a placement alternative for committed youth with a capacity of 10 beds.

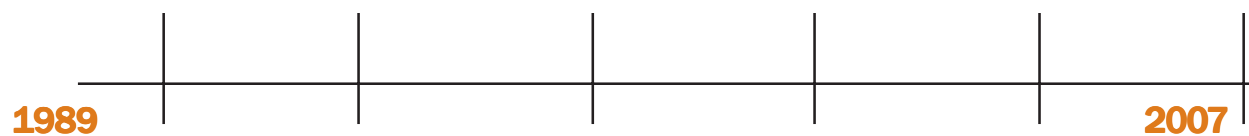
### 2005

- §66-25.1:1 through §66-25.1:4 enacted to grant DJJ the authority to establish a juvenile work release program.
- §16.1-293.1 enacted to require the development of a mental health transition plan for each committed juvenile upon release from a JCC.
- Barrett JCC is closed due to population reduction.
- Community Placement Program (CPP) at Chesapeake Juvenile Services opens as a placement alternative for committed youth with a capacity of 10 beds.

### 2006

- §16.1-290 is amended to allow the Department of Social Services (DSS) to issue and order for child support against the parents of committed juveniles and for DJJ to collect child support from the parents from the date it receives the child.
- §16.1-249.1, 16.1-278.7:01, and 16.1-278.7:02 is created requiring DJJ and local secure facilities to notify state police concerning certain juvenile sexual offenders for purposes of registration in the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry. DJJ must also inform that juvenile of his obligation to register.
- §16.1-300 is amended to allow social history information relating to criminal street gang activity to be shared with state police and local law enforcement for investigatory or prosecutorial purposes.
- §66-3.2 is amended to require DJJ to forward to the Commonwealth’s Attorney Services Council, monthly, a list of all juveniles 14 years of age or older committed for a felony defined as a predicate criminal act (§18.2-46.1) who are identified as belonging to a criminal gang.

**TIMELINE ON THIS PAGE. THIS PAGE IS 11X17, FOLDED**



## **Virginia's Juvenile Justice System**

### **A FLOWCHART OF A JUVENILE'S PROGRESSION THROUGH THE SYSTEM**

**FLOWCHART ON THIS PAGE. THIS PAGE IS 11X17, FOLDED.**

## STEPS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. The juvenile enters the system when an offense is committed and reported by a parent, citizen, agency complaint, or the police.
2. If the juvenile entered the system through police contact, a decision is made to either counsel and release the youth back to the community or to arrest. If a parent, citizen, or agency made the complaint, the complaint goes to intake.
3. An intake officer at the court service unit makes the decision whether to take informal action such as crisis-shelter care, detention outreach, or counseling; to take no action; or to file a petition. In some cases, a police officer or the original complainant will appeal to the magistrate if they disagree with the intake officer's decision. The magistrate must certify the charge, and the matter is returned to intake to file a petition.
4. Once a petition has been filed, an intake officer decides if the juvenile should be detained or released to his or her parents/guardians. The decision is based on the juvenile's risk to self, community, or flight and is guided by completion of the Detention Assessment Instrument.
5. If the decision is made to detain the juvenile, a detention hearing is held within 72 hours in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to determine the need for further detention and examine the merits of the charges.
6. A preliminary hearing is held to ensure that the case has enough merit to carry it to trial. Issues of competency, insanity, subpoenas, and witnesses are addressed also. If no probable cause exists, the case is dismissed. If cause is determined, the case moves to the adjudicatory hearing. Also during this phase, issues of transfers and waivers are addressed by the court. If certification is ordered or a direct indictment issued, the case goes to the Circuit Court (see sections 12-13).
7. Innocence or guilt is determined at the adjudicatory hearing. Witnesses and testimony are presented similar to an adult trial. If found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, a dispositional hearing is held.
8. At the dispositional hearing, the pre-disposition report (social history) is used to assist in selecting appropriate sanctions and services. The court decides if the juvenile will be committed to DJJ or face community sanctions such as warnings, restitutions, or fines. A conditional disposition may be imposed such as probation, which includes participation in CSU programs, referral to local services or facilities, to other agencies, to private placement, or to post-dispositional detention. Once the requirements have been met, the juvenile is released by the court.
9. If committed to DJJ, the juvenile must undergo psychological, educational, social, and medical evaluations conducted at RDC.
10. From RDC, the juvenile may go to a privately operated residential facility or a juvenile correctional center (JCC). At the JCC, a committed juvenile receives 24-hour supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.
11. After completion of the commitment period, a juvenile may be placed on parole or directly released. During parole, the juvenile transitions to the community through agency program efforts and is afforded local services. Some juveniles may need 24-hour residential care and treatment services provided by a halfway house. Upon completion of parole or entry into the adult criminal justice system, the youth is discharged from the juvenile system.
12. A case may be sent into the appeals process following the dispositional hearing. After presentation to the Circuit Court, the case is reconsidered and the issue of guilt is examined. If the juvenile is found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, the Circuit Court judge administers an appropriate juvenile disposition.
13. If the Circuit Court received the case through a direct indictment, a trial will take place. If found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, the judge will decide whether to render a juvenile disposition or an adult sentence.

## DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2006

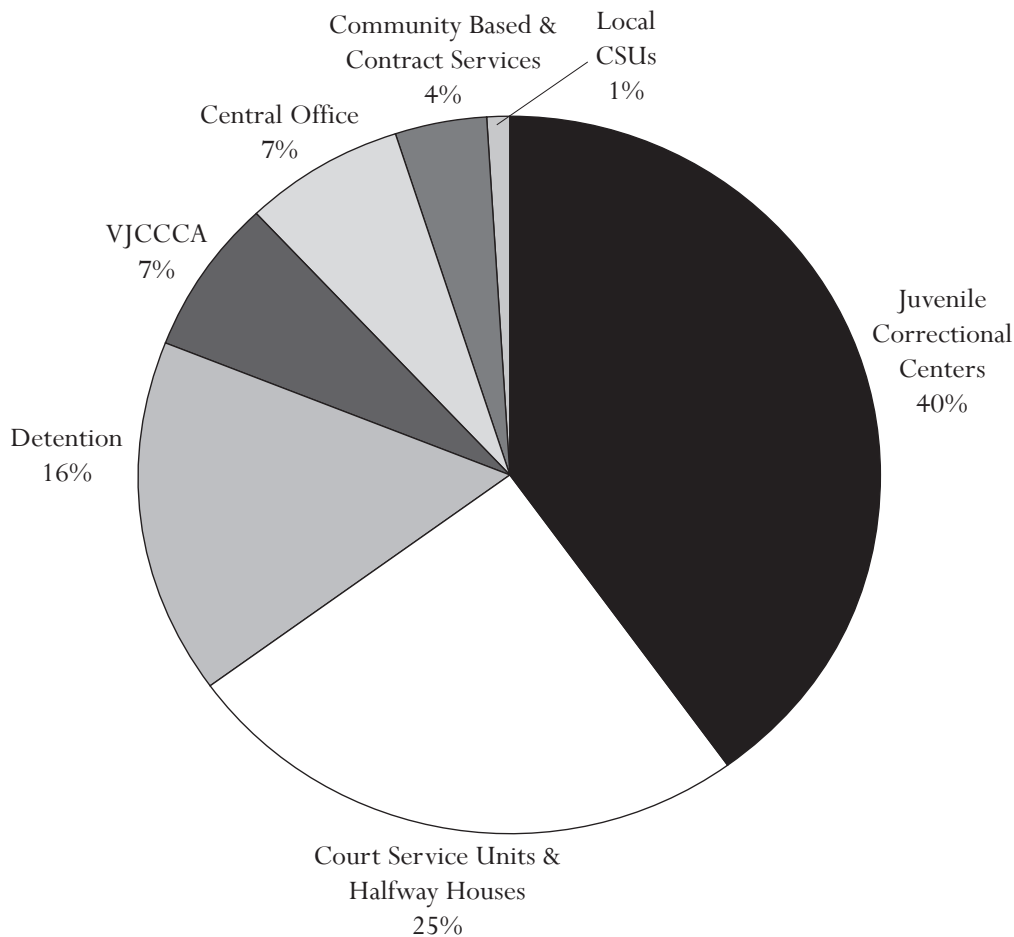
**GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES** **\$205.0 MILLION**

**NON-GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES** **\$ 5.9 MILLION**

**TOTAL FY 2006 EXPENDITURES** **\$210.9 MILLION**

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, the Department expended a total of \$210.9 million. Of this amount, 24% was in transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, local detention, and locally run court service units.

The chart below reflects the programs for which these funds were expended.



## DJJ Training Unit

The DJJ Training Unit is responsible for providing or facilitating training for the 3,100+ employees and affiliates of the Department. The unit's mission is to provide quality training that addresses specific job functions and duties, matches the experience level of the participants, responds to current topics and trends, and assists individuals in meeting their annual training requirements. Organized as a centralized unit, training is delivered in each of the three geographical regions, as well as in Richmond where the main training facility, Cedar Lodge, is located. On average, each biannual calendar offers 300 training dates in 62 topical areas. The unit supports the agency mission by implementing, supporting, or facilitating programs for each division of the agency.

**Unit Composition:** Training Manager: Debbie Jackson  
 Registrar: Joyce Biringer Administrative Assistant: Althea Davis  
 Training Staff: Robin Barwick, Lerna Harris, Sharon Morris, Guillermo Novo, Kenneth Robinson, Dennis Sullivan, Vaughn Taylor, and Ryan West

**On-going Employee Development Programs:** New Employee Orientation • Basic Skills for New Juvenile Correctional Officers (JCO) – 160 hours • Basic Skills for New Probation Officers – 40 hours • Basic Skills for New Institutional Counselors – 90 hours • Annual In-Service for JCOs – 40 hours • Annual In-Service for Sergeants and Lieutenants – 16 hours, 16 sessions a year • Sex Offender Program Training – 21 hours • Handle with Care Instructor Certification – 21 hours (3 days) • Orientation for Non-Security JCC Employees – 130 hours • Annual Re-certification Programs: suicide prevention, verbal & physical intervention skills, American Red Cross First Aid/CPR • Supervisor Toolkit – 80 hours

**Special Programs/Initiatives:** Safety and Wellness • Computer Training • Career Management • Field Training Officers

### Statewide Initiatives:

**LMS** – The DJJ Knowledge Center, DJJ's new Learning Management System (LMS), is in the final stages of preparation for use by employees and affiliated agencies. This integrated system manages training through a variety of avenues. It allows the Training Center to manage classes, instructors, locations, and training records; it provides a streamlined system of measuring performance outcomes and the applicability of classes/resource materials. It allows managers, supervisors, and the Certification Unit to access records and reports to insure compliance with regulations, policies, and procedures. All employees will benefit from this system with the following options available: online registration; directions to training locations; online classes and immediate course credit; immediate online access to student transcripts; online research using juvenile and criminal justice links; access to policies, procedures, regulations, resource material, and "Frequently Asked Questions"; survey assessments; and access to a Criminal Justice Glossary

**MVP** – The Managing Virginia Program (MVP) is a state-wide initiative to standardize training for the Commonwealth's managers and supervisors. DJJ is one of 41 agencies involved in establishing management competencies/criteria and developing a range of training opportunities for managers and supervisors. In response to the pending mandate from the Commonwealth, DJJ has designed a Tool Kit for the Supervisors Program to meet core competencies. All newly hired and promoted supervisors have the opportunity to attend this 10-day course within the first 90 days of hire/promotion.

**Terrorism** – Beginning in February 2006, DJJ initiated training to provide employees with awareness and skills necessary to react effectively to explosive threats, chemical and biological agents, as well as basic crime prevention strategies. The Terrorism Awareness training was developed by the Department of Health and distributed to all agencies. The program will also be available online via the DJJ Knowledge Center.



Probation Officer and Supervisor Training